

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886.

VOL. 50—NO. 9

Professional Cards.

Cards inserted under this head as follows:
1 inch, per year, \$10
1/2 inch, per year, \$5
1/4 inch, per year, \$2
Each line of this type makes 1 line.

J. H. DOYLE, DENTIST, HILLSBORO, O.
Office—In McKibben block, S. High street.

NELSON S. LAFFERTY, DENTIST, HILLSBORO, O.
Office—Main street, over Dentist's store.

Physician and Surgeon, HILLSBORO, O.
Office—Main street, over Dentist's store.

C. M. COLLINS, DENTIST, HILLSBORO, O.
Office—Main street, over Dentist's store.

Attorneys at Law, HILLSBORO, O.
Office—Main street, over Dentist's store.

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TRAMP PRINTER

Gives Us Another Very Bad Letter,

And Hopes It Will Give General Dissatisfaction.

Delayed by the Wash-out—Dayton—Lima and the New Oil and Gas Regions of Ohio—Toledo—Tom Carlyle was Right—A Few Remarks on the subject—The S. G. G.

TOLEDO, O., May 18th, 1886.

Mr. Editor:—I expected to get away from Springfield on May 13th, but that plaguy freshet came and washed all the railroads out of that part of the country. They came very near washing Springfield away altogether; and so Dayton was denied the honor of having me as her guest until the afternoon of the 14th inst., and then it was necessary to travel *andante doloro*, for fear of jumping off the track and falling against a high, picturesque cliff, such as border Mad River and its pretty valley or into the roaring current of that stream; and then by going slow, it would be easier to stop the train in case the engineer should happen to notice that eight or nine hundred yards of some big fill had been carried down to Cairo or Memphis. But at last we reached

DAYTON.

The hour was about 2 p. m., and as I had taken breakfast early in order to get an early start, I was fully able to sustain the well-earned reputation of my glorious appetite. I am sorry that I didn't reach Dayton earlier, as I missed seeing many of the sights I longed to visit. I would have gone to the Soldiers' Home but the rain had also dealt harshly with the horse-car road that ran out there and travel other than by pedestrianism was temporarily suspended. I was not prevented visiting the Home, however, because I ain't afraid to walk, but because I didn't have time. In the city I met Prof. Steubgen and wife, old Lima friends. The professor, one of the finest musicians in the country, is wielding the baton over the Grand Opera House Orchestra.

It was some time before daylight on last Sunday morning, May 10, that we were pulled out of Dayton enroute for the city in which I write. We passed through Piqua, Sidney, Wapakoneta and a long stretch of fine farming country and reached

LIMA.

In time for breakfast. The brakeman first told us we wouldn't have time to get a cup of coffee, but we disregarded his warning and went to breakfast, and instead of putting out at once the train awaited for orders or another train or something else, and we lay in the D. & M. yards there over two hours. Had I known we would have been there so long I might have gone up town and interviewed the place. It had been there three years since I left Lima—dear me, how fast we grow old! The most noticeable change is made by the oil and gas wells. The derricks stand as thick over the landscape as Dutch wind-mills do in chromos, and if I hadn't been awful sure that I was in Lima I would have been tempted to believe that I was in the oil regions of the Keystone State.

TOLEDO.

Is a peculiar sort of a city. The place is scattered worse than Sabina. It stretches along the banks of the Maumee river for a distance of ten miles. From the windows of my boudoir, in the palatial Oliver Hotel, I can look away down the river and see nearly to the bay, which is nearly ten miles away. The lake vessels come up to the docks right in the city, which is, I believe, second to Cleveland as a port in this State. About 65,000 people are reputed to call this place home, and I guess those figures are about right.

This is the headquarters of Petroleum V. Nasby (which is postmaster) and his blade. I haven't called on him yet, but probably will, as I will be here the remainder of the week. The Blade occupies an elegant, five-story, pressed-brick building, and there are many other elegant buildings in the city, while the grain elevators along the river are very numerous and so big it makes you dizzy to look up at some of them.

The weather here at present is very pleasant, and by no means too warm, as the cooling lake breezes are always to be felt. Sunday it was cold enough for overcoats.

I might write a lot of stuff to fill out my two columns and make my bill against the News-Herald this week, amount to \$110.75, but I won't. I am a bad man to be sure, but after all, not so bad but what I might be worse.

As it is getting pretty near the time of year for the following I will close my letter and submit this to your tender mercy, though I shall be real angry if you don't pronounce it very, very bad, and wonder why Barre I. and Barre II. will allow such rubbish to go in to the paper.

And, by the way, if *Harper's Weekly*, or *Puck* or *Pek's Sun* copies it I trust they will make up a different line to take the place of the third line in the third verse, as that line is purely local, and might not be duly appreciated where that particular mistake is not known.

But this brings another thought (as the preacher says), which is, that I hoped this would go in leaded, and that is one reason I made my letter so short. Thomas Carlyle's head was most won-

derfully level when he remarked that a man who would waste time writing verse in this day of the world was a ternal fool, or words to that effect. I have had it practically demonstrated several times recently. For instance, I got paid by the column. When I am feeling good and don't care whether school keeps or not, it is no trouble at all for me to scribble a couple or three columns of prose, while to write a half a dozen verses of marketable poetry will take me just as long, and I don't get a cent more for it. I think I shall quit writing poetry, though I will first use the supply I have on hand, which is sufficient to last sometime yet.

But the dear creature. Here she is:

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.
Who ne'er gets over sixteen years old?
Who weareth spool's with rims of gold,
(Plated maybe—maybe rolled?)
The sweet girl graduate.

Who weareth silks and satins rare?
Who cometh pompous hair?
Who—who is altogether fair?
The sweet girl graduate.

Who knows of life alone its joys?
Who misseth badly all the boys?
Who liketh muscatels like Roy's?
The sweet girl graduate.

Whose dreamy eyes angelic look?
Who cannot wash or sew or cook?
Who busts her old dad's pocketbook?
The sweet girl graduate.

Of course, girls, I shall feel ever so bad if you don't like that.

Tramp Printer

I sent George Bonner, who has been afflicted with neuritis five years, a bottle of Athlophor. One dose took effect almost immediately and in the morning he felt as clear as a bell. It has done wonders. A. S. Calley, druggist, Winkles, O.

A Card from Rev. Lawwill.

WESTBORO, O., May 25th, 1886.

EDITOR NEWS-HERALD:—Will you allow space in your columns for an explanation. I notice that the correspondent from Pricetown, in speaking of the churches in that village, denominates them as New Light and Christian Churches. I desire to inform the readers of your paper that there is no such organization as the "New Light Church." There is an organization worshipping in the Universalist Church in Pricetown, known as the Christian Church, which was organized in this country about the year 1798, and refusing to be known by any other name than that of "Christian." There is another organization worshipping in Pricetown, known in history as the "Disciples of Christ," and who hold their church property in the name of Disciples. The Disciple Church was organized in this country by Alexander Campbell, about the year 1825. They also call themselves "The Christian Church." Now we do not find fault with them for this; would that the whole Christian world was known by no other name; what we object to, is the desire of some to deprive those of a name to whom it of right belongs; and in exchange for it give them a name of derision ("New Light"). We hope that your correspondent will look up the history of the churches, and then in speaking of them, give them the name which properly belongs to them, "Christian" and "Disciple."

Yours respectfully,

REV. J. B. LAWWILL.

What relation to the door is the door-mat? Step farther.

In Holland, Mich., C. J. Doesbury publishes the *News*, and it is a strong recommendation Dr. Kline's Electric Oil for coughs, colds, sore throats, catarrh and asthma.

Why is a door like a colored woman? Because it is an agree.

File—All file stopped free by Dr. Kline's Electric Nerve Restorer. No file after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to all cases. Write to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Why is a dog's tail a novelty? Because no one ever saw it before.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with Mrs. E. S. Sweeney, Chicago. Her hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeney, Chicago.

How did Adam and Eve get out of the Garden of Eden? They were snaked out.

Ladies will find relief from their headache, coarseness, swimming in the head, cold, sore stomach, restlessness, indigestion, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, and is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

Why was Cowper the poet in debt? Because he Oh'd for a lodge in some vast wilderness.

Beautify Your Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabaster. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve times. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Disinfects and prevents disease. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. \$3.00 given away. ALABASTER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

What is the difference between the North and South pole? All the difference in the world.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Grand Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Seybert & Co.

GERMANY.

Dr. J. G. Hiron at Heidelberg.

Steam-Ships, Scenery and Superior Science.

Valuable Advice to All Travelers About Necessary Equipments.

HEIDELBERG, May 3d, 1886.

EDITOR NEWS-HERALD:—I trust, Mr. Editor, that if the letter or two promised you, should savor of the medical, you as well as your many readers, will grant excuse. No one knows better than the writer, the enormity of the so-called, newspaper-puffs of the doctors, likewise the illegitimacy of the same. Newspapers, form a source of education for the masses without an equal; but their purpose is not accomplished, by publishing perverted reports of what, perhaps, were unscientific operations. The medical profession has a code of ethics, that is so explicit, especially in this one particular, that none need to err however ignorant, unless wilfully. Certainly by accident, occasionally an enthusiastic and energetic reporter outwits even a physician, and the next day, he sees in print a report of something he never did, and a great many things he never said; but one word from physician to editor, will easily and effectually prevent those startling headlines and hideous misrepresentations. While I shall, on purpose, speak of the medical departments of the universities I attend, and my connection with them will make me better able to judge, it will only be to enable one to form an opinion of the other departments, because all are conducted on the same general plan. Therefore I shall attempt to make my letter as nearly one, of what is commonly but indefinitely termed, "general information," as time and my fund of such information will allow, and reserve what is strictly professional, for its proper place—the medical journal. A European trip, like any other step in life, should only be taken after the deliberate consideration of one's desires, their propriety, and the best means of gratifying them.

All steps in life may be attributed to the obtaining of one of two results, or both, viz., pleasure and profit. These are so closely associated that for each individual a modification in degree only, is required. Even the miser finds pleasure in his profits, and the moneyed spendthrift, profits—or thinks he does—in his pleasure. Of the one hundred thousand Americans who visit Europe annually, doubtless the greater portion of them are seekers for pleasure, and if the mental and muscular recreation is not needed, whether or not any benefit is derived, is a question, neither deep nor difficult. Perhaps it is more common for medical students to supplement their regular course of study at college, by a year or two years travel in foreign countries and study in foreign schools than any other class.

Students of music, painting and sculpture also feel the influence of superior advantages afforded and embracing those opportunities, continue their studies for a greater or less length of time. It is not at all uncommon for a number of students at young ladies' seminaries either during or at the end of their college course, to make the European tour. But no single class neither, will all together equal the number of students of medicine, and the reasons are readily comprehended. First, the number is greater, second, the advantages offered are absolutely inestimable, and I might add as a third reason, the desire men, who take lives into their own hands have, for acquiring all the skill and knowledge possible, before assuming such responsibilities. This method of study however, does not take the place of hospital practice, neither is the information obtained alone confined to matters relating to medicine. Meeting, becoming acquainted and associating with people of other countries, broadens the views, brightens the intellect, makes one a better controller of circumstances and judge of human character, and more competent to decide matters not medical, about which, medical men are sometimes consulted. Other departments of the universities (theology, law and philosophy) are quite as noted as the medical; and it is sometimes said of the Germans that they are only theoretical, but their large, thoroughly equipped hospitals, and their operations and success, are sufficient proof of the falsity of this statement. American medicine occupies a position well to the front and in one or two specialties in the advance; but in others, the patient, severing German, who is willing to devote a lifetime to the solution of one problem, excels. It is for the American to inform himself of what he desires, the place he can best obtain it, and having a knowledge of the language of that country, having obtained a passport, a letter of credit, and steamer passage he is ready for the voyage. First, a knowledge of the language of the inhabitants of the various countries you expect to visit is necessary, and the closer the contact, with those inhabitants the more familiar you should be with their language. To one visiting Germany for pleasure a conversational familiarity with the language is quite sufficient; but a student must possess a technical or scientific knowledge of it to reap the greatest good. Some of the instructors

(*Privat-docenten*) can converse in English; but the Professors only meagerly and very few of them any.

Those who have made the German language a study, either in school or better, with a private teacher, know some of the obstacles that have to be overcome. Like French, sufficient knowledge of it can be acquired in a short time to enable one to translate, but both study and practice is needed to make the scholar think as well as speak in either language. Three or four years study and a period of close association with the natives will initiate the student quite thoroughly; will make of him as nearly a German or a Frenchman as it is possible for an American to be any one but an American. Unless Berlin is to be visited, a passport is not really essential. However it is a precautionary measure, easily obtained and inexpensive. A letter directed to the Department of State, requesting a blank is promptly answered. This is filled by a notary public, who also takes your oath of allegiance, signed by the applicant and returned with five dollars and a passport affording you the protection of the Government is forwarded. With naturalized citizens, their naturalization papers are required in addition.

Money can be taken either by draft or letter of credit. Of the two the latter is the better plan. It is also better to take a letter in sterling. Your signature is sent to each of the banking firms you expect to draw on, and this is the only identification required. The amount drawn is marked on the letter, which now, of course, shows both the amount deposited and the amount on deposit.

In choosing a line of steamers, an individual is to be guided by his destination to some extent; but to a greater extent by the amount of time he has and his fondness for the sea. If possible, the months of July and August will be selected as the sea is most quiet and least likely to be disturbed by heavy storms. These are the months usually selected for laying the Atlantic cables and at this time too, the rush of the spring exodus is over and there is a better chance of obtaining a good berth. There is a growing tendency to go directly to the Continent, thus avoiding the trip across the channel in a small steamer. Hence it is more convenient and time-saving in going to the Continent to take a steamer that will land you there, of which there are a great number. The fast steamers of the best of these lines, however, in the summer stop at Southampton and Havre. There is not much choice among the various lines except as to time. To England the Cunard and to the Continent the North German Lloyd lines are the fastest and perhaps the safest. Their steamers are the largest (prices also), reputations established and being rich are independent and lively competitors. There are numerous cheap lines as the Red Star, Royal Netherlands and Hamburg, which are endeavoring to keep alive or establish a reputation and extensively advertise low rates. The second line named sails round trip excursion tickets for eighty dollars, good for several months.

There are also cheaper English lines, which in the summer are comparatively safe, but at any other time I would certainly take one of the two named as the best. It is not probable that one will leave the same port they land at and as either the starting or stopping point will be Liverpool, an opportunity is given to go out on one and come in on the other.

Tickets can be bought of one of many agents in every large city. Anxious are they to sell on the cheaper lines, offering every inducement, cutting on their commission and giving you the reduction allowed them on railroad tickets if you choose to go on the road which they recommend. If time is of very much value, the N. Y. P. & O., which makes the run between Cincinnati and New York in twenty-six hours, will be taken. It is always wise, and trouble-saving to say the least, to give one's self ample time to meet an engagement where any great distance is to be traveled. In case a berth is secured—and they always are beforehand—and the steamer is not made, an attempt is made, which is characteristic of every monopoly, to make you lose half the passage money. Leaving Cincinnati on the night of the 12th of April, one hour late, and traveling the first three or four hundred yards in sixteen or eighteen inches of water, drawn by an engine that had a whistle like a steamer, and seeing everywhere the signs of recent floods, one might almost say that the voyage was at that moment begun. There is little enough of interest in such a trip, unless it were compared to railroad travel on this side. Then the comfort, indeed the luxury, of traveling in a palace car or the more respectable Mann Boudoir cars is appreciated if not before, and forms a strange contrast. The first and second-class coaches here are more comfortable than our ordinary passenger cars. They look like a cab drawn out, and are really made up of several separate and distinct apartments. Each division has two seats, facing, but they are large and have both arm and head rests. Even then if you have to travel with your back toward the head of the train you are liable to be sick; but this you can avoid and in fact can have an entire section to yourself if you are an old traveler, or have had any advice. This consists of "hipping" the conductor; in other words, after telling him what you want, giving him a mark

(about twenty-four cents), while standing on the pier at Hoboken, watching the busy throng I was addressed by a gray-haired traveler, who in the course of the conversation, on that subject in substance said: "Wherever and whenever you stop, give the porter (servant) some money, and give it to him as soon as possible, then you will get the benefit of it. It is what they are accustomed to, and it is what they expect. Give small pieces and give often, is better than to give a large piece once. You will get everything you ask for and get it too, without any loss of time. You will find the paper you want, by your plate at the breakfast table, and if there are amusements of any kind you will know of them, and without any effort on your part further than the few pennies you give him. Otherwise you will be neglected or comparatively so. Your meals will be cold when you get them or they will have time to become so; and, if you ever go to the same place again you will be remembered and treated accordingly." The above as far as my experience goes, is true. It answered in this one instance because we were assured that we would not be disturbed and as evidence of good faith on his part the doors were locked; and, drawing the seats together and arranging the arm rests for pillows, (changes which were intended) we were soon oblivious to our surroundings. The valley of the Susquehanna is not unlike some of the valleys in northern Germany, in that both are beautiful, the summits and sometimes the slopes of the mountains being covered with pines and cedars (non-deciduous trees) and the valley and a part of the slopes being cultivated and showing square patches of all colors from a dark brown, the color of the soil, all shades of green, to the orchards which show a mixture of green and blossoms.

In New York stamps are used as fences: here there are no fences whatever. A white stone marks the end of one farm and the beginning of another; and none of them are large enough to play a game of ball on without trespassing on a neighbor.

Very truly yours,

J. G. HIRON.

Sickness comes uninvited, and strong men and women are forced to employ means to restore their health and strength, the most successful of all known remedies for weakness, the origin of all disease, is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. For sale by Seybert & Co.

In Memory of John N. Butters.

John N. Butters was born near Cattermole, Ohio, Jan. 28th, 1825. He